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The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

Printed by THOMAS and JOHN FLEET, at the HEART and CROWN in Cornhill.

[*The following is said to be the Production of the celebrated* AMERICAN FARMER.] (3)

PHILADELPHIA, May 24. 1774.

LETTER I.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* British Colonies *in* AMERICA.

BRETHREN,

DIVINE Providence has been pleased to place us in this age and country under such circumstances as to be reduced to the necessity of chusing one of these conditions—either to submit to the dominion of others, holding our lives, liberties, and properties, by the *precarious tenure* of their will—or to exert that understanding, resolution and power, with which Heaven has favoured us, in striving to maintain our rank in the class of freemen.

The importance of these objects is so immensely great, and the treatment of one of these colonies so extremely alarming, as to call for your most earnest and immediate consideration.

The subject of the present dispute between Great-Britain and us is so generally understood, that to enlarge upon it is needless. We know the *Extent* of her claims. We begin to feel the *Enforcement* of those claims. We may foresee the consequences of them; for reason, teaching us to infer actions from principles, and events from examples, should convince us what a perfection of servitude is to be fixed on us and our posterity. I call it perfection—because the wit of man, it is apprehended, cannot devise a plan of domination more completely tending to bear down the governed into the lowest and meanest state in society, than that now meditated, avowed, and in part executed on this continent.

If this system becomes established, it may, with truth, be said of the inhabitants of these colonies, "that they hold their lives, liberties, and properties, by the precarious tenure of the will of others."*

Allowing the danger to be real—At the prospect of so abject and so lasting a subjection, what must be the sentiments of judicious and virtuous Americans? They will quickly determine whether the first part of the alternative should be adopted.

Here arguments would be absurd. Not more ridiculous would be an attempt to prove vice preferable to virtue—the climate of St. Vincent more pleasant than that of Pennsylvania—the natives of Indostan under the government of the East-India Company, as happy as English Freeholders—or the inhabitants of Great-Britain more loyal subjects than those of the colonies.

That liberty is inestimable—and should, if possible, be preserved—you know. To pretend to convince you of the truth of the fact you—the duty of the latter, would be to in-

You must be, you are resolved to observe the properest conduct for securing your best and dearest interests. What *that* may be deserves—demands—your closest attention—your calmest deliberation.

On this head I venture to submit some observations to your consideration. I am, by every tye of interest and duty, an American; and unless my heart deceives me, I am an American in affection. My fortunes, hopes, and wishes, are bound up in your prosperity. With my countrymen I must mourn or rejoice; and, therefore, though I am perfectly sensible I cannot present to them reflections arising from great abilities, or extensive learning, and adorned by elegance of composition, yet I trust they will lend a careful and candid attention to plain thoughts, dictated by honest intentions, and a participation of affections. Aiming solely at your welfare, and not at the trifling reputation of a writer, far be from me the overweening presumption, that my opinions are free from error. Conscious of my frailties, I defire those opinions to be severely examined. The correction of them will confer a real obligation upon me, if it serves my country; and happy shall I esteem myself, if the dissection of my mistakes shall open to you a clear view of the most expedient measures to be pursued.

There are some men who say, that the late Act of Parliament, abolishing the privileges of the port of Boston, was occasioned by the particular imprudence of the inhabitants, and in no manner concerns the other colonies.

To form a true judgment on this point, it will be proper to take a short review of some other transactions.

Great-Britain, triumphant by your assistance in the late war, found, at the conclusion of it, by a peace hastily hallowed on her haughty and hereditary foes, her dominions enlarged—her fleets formidable—her armies disciplined—her trade flourishing—her enemies intimidated and exhausted—her colonies thriving, affectionate and dutiful.

The cup of prosperity, large and full, courted her lips. Deep she drank of the enchanted beverage, as if the vessel, like the cruise of *Sarepta's* widow, could not fail. After a short, but feverish repose, she roused herself, may I say—as one of *Homer's* giants—a race—

"By whom no statutes and no rights were known."

to injure those who never injured her. She had conquered her enemies. *That* other kingdoms had done. Should no exploits of a transcendent energy illustrate the annals of GEORGE the third? No atchievements to shockingly great and advantageous, that even the pensioned historians of the animated Æra must weep in tracing them, and blush in reciting them? Luckily for her fame—*perhaps for her profit*—the most lighted policy and low spirited humanity of every state, in every period, had left untouched, for her, the novel glory of conquering *Friends*—*Children*—*Flesh of her Flesh*, and *Bone of her Bone*, sustained by any former reproach—exulting in a perfect tranquility, acknowledged loyalty, and actual obedience to every kind of authority hitherto exercised by her over them—perpetually pouring into her lap those fruits of their labour and industry, which she would permit them to collect from the different parts of the world—proud of their connection with her—confiding in her—loving—revering—almost adoring her—and ready and willing, as they ever had been, to spend their treasure and their blood at her request—in her cause.

* "*Nos nobis nati sumus. It is for our posterity we desire to provide*—*that they may not be in worse case than villains: For a* FREE-MAN *to be* TENANT AT WILL *for his* LIBERTY! *I will not agree to it. It is a tenure not to be found in all* Littleton." *Speech of Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice, Parliamentary History, Vol. 8, Page 61.*

† "*Parcere Subjectis, et debellare Superbos,*" was a thought that had escaped the sagacity of Statesmen, and even the fancy of poets. The subtility of *Machiavel's* Italian brain had missed it—and no Scotsman had blundered upon it.

The temptation was too great to be resisted—The parent resolved to *seize that treasure*, and, if not tamely resigned, to spill that blood herself. ‡ "*O sapiens et beata Regina.*"

The greatest § ministers, who had heretofore conducted her affairs, had discovered and declared that we were continually toiling for her benefit—that she was sure of receiving, in the course of commerce, all those emoluments of our labour, which reason could require—and tenderly cherished and supported us. Nations too dull! and advantages too just! to merit the lightest regard from his Majesty's enlightened and magnanimous counsellors.

"They lavish gold out of the bag, and weigh silver in the balance—they fall down, yea, they worship (them)—remember this, and shew yourselves men." *Isaiah*, Cha. xlvi.

P. P.

‡ "*To spare the proud, and to subdue the subject.*"

" § *O wise and happy Queen.*"

" ¶ *Sir* Robert Walpole, *and every other minister to whom the project of taxing the Colonies was mentioned, rejected it.*

"*When I had the honour of serving his Majesty I availed myself of the means of information, which I derived from my office.* I speak, therefore, from knowledge. *My materials were good. I was at pains to collect, to digest, to consider them; and I will* be bold to affirm, *that the profit of* Great-Britain *from the trade of the Colonies, through all its branches, is two millions a year. This is the fund that carried you triumphantly through the last war. The estates that were rented at two thousand pounds a year, three-score years ago, are three thousand pounds at present. Those estates sold then from fifteen to eighteen years purchase; the same may now be sold for thirty. You owe this to America. This is the price that America pays you for her protection. I have not set my here much higher those profits may be augmented.—Upon the whole, I will beg leave to tell the House what it really my opinion; it is, that the Stamp Act be repealed absolutely, totally and immediately. That the reason for the repeal be assigned, because it was founded on an erroneous principle.*" *Mr.* PITT's *Speech.* &

All the most distinguished writers on the trade of Great-Britain, *previous to the present reign, hold a language entirely agreeing with Mr.* Pitt's *sentiments.* & *See Davenant, Child, Tucker, Burke, Postlethwayte, &c.*

[LETTER II. will be in our next.] *Vide pa. 520.*

SALEM, IN COUNCIL, June 9. 1774.

ORDERED, that *Jeremiah Powell, William Pynchon* and *Jonathan Peele*, Esq'rs. be a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor with the following Address in Answer to his Speech at the Opening of the present General Court.

THO'S PLUCKER, Sec'ry.

To his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, &c. &c.

The Address of the Council of the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

YOUR Speech to the two Houses at the Opening of this Session has been duly considered by this Board.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint you to the Government of this Province, We take this Opportunity to wait on you with our Congratulations on that Occasion.

Your Excellency has arrived at a Juncture when the Harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies is greatly interrupted, whereby your Station, though elevated, must needs be rendered less agreeable to you than otherwise it would have been: But if you should be the happy Instrument of restoring in any Measure that Harmony, and of extricating the Province from their present Embarrassments, you will doubtless consider these happy Effects as more than a Compensation for any Inconveniences arising to you from the peculiar Circumstances of the Times. His Majesty's faithful Council will on all Occasions chearfully co-operate with your Excellency in every Attempt for accomplishing those desirable Ends. We wish your Excellency every Felicity: The greatest of a Political Nature, both to yourself and the Province is, that your Administration in the Principles and general Conduct of it, may be a happy Contrast to that of your two immediate Predecessors.(4) It is irksome to us to Censure any one, but we are constrained to say there is the greatest Reason to apprehend that from their Machinations (both in concert and apart) are derived the Origin and Progress of the Disunion between Britain and the Colonies, and the present distressed State of this Province—a Province, to which the latter of them, in an especial Manner, owed his best Services, and whose Liberties and Rights he was under every Obligation of Duty and Gratitude to Support.

The Inhabitants of this Province claim no more than the Rights of Englishmen, without Diminution or "Abridgement." These as it is our indispensible Duty, so it shall be our constant Endeavor to maintain to the utmost of our Power, in perfect consistence however with the truest Loyalty to the Crown; the just Prerogatives of which your Excellency will ever find this Board zealous to Support.

Permit us Sir, on this Occasion, to express the firmest Confidence that, under their present Grievances, the People of this Province will not in vain look to your Excellency for your paternal Aid and Assistance; and, as the great End of Government is the good of the People, that your Experience and Abilities will be applied to attain that End; the steady Pursuit of which, at the same Time it insures their Confidence and Esteem will be a source of the truest Enjoyment, self Approbation.

We thank your Excellency for the Assurance you have given "that you shall with Pleasure concur with the two Houses to the utmost of your Power in all Matters that tend to the Welfare and Prosperity of the Province;" and your Excellency may be assured that we shall contribute every Thing on our Part to promote Measures of so salutary a Tendency.

JUNE 14.

The Committee appointed to present the foregoing Address, waited on his Excellency therewith Yesterday, and read as far as that Part which reflects on the Administration of his Excellency's two immediate Predecessors, when he desired the Chairman not to proceed any further, and that he would assign his Reasons for refusing to receive it, in a Message to the Council, and on the same Day sent by the Secretary the following Message:

Gentlemen of the Council,

I CANNOT receive an Address which contains indirect Reflections on my Predecessors who have been tried and honourably acquitted by the Lords of the Privy Council, and their Conduct approved by the King.

I consider this Address as an Insult upon his Majesty and the Lords of his Privy-Council, and an Affront to my self.

T. GAGE.

Last Saturday the following ADDRESS *was presented to his Excellency Governor* GAGE *at* Salem.

To his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, Esq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, and Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, Merchants and others, Inhabitants of the ancient Town of Salem, beg Leave to approach your Excellency with our most respectful Congratulations on your Arrival in this Place.

We are deeply sensible of his Majesty's paternal Care and Affection to this Province, in the Appointment of a Person of your Excellency's Experience, Wisdom, and Moderation, in these troublesome and difficult Times.

We acknowledge that this Town is peculiarly distinguished for their Spirit, Loyalty and Reverence for the Laws, which is equally our Glory and Happiness.

From this public Spirit and warm Zeal to promote the general Happiness of Men, which mark the Great and Good, we are led to hope under your Excellency's Administration for every Thing that may promote the Peace, Prosperity, and real Welfare of this Province.

We beg Leave to commend to your Excellency's Patronage the Trade and Commerce of this Place, which from a full Protection of the Liberties, Persons and Properties of Individuals, cannot but flourish.

And we assure your Excellency we will make it our constant Endeavour by Peace, good Order, and a Regard to the Laws, as far as in us lies, to render your Station and Residence easy and happy.

[This Address was Signed by 48 Persons.]

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I Thank you for this very kind Address, and your obliging Congratulations on my Arrival at this Place; the favourable Sentiments you are pleased to entertain of me, are extremely flattering, and merit my warmest Acknowledgments.

I doubt not, that you will continue to cherish that Spirit of Loyalty, and Reverence to the Laws, that has distinguished the ancient Town of Salem. And no Attention, or Promotion, shall be wanting on my Part, to encourage such laudable Sentiments, which cannot fail to encrease your Trade and Commerce, and render you a happy and flourishing People.

Rye, white Beans, and Ship Bread,

TO BE SOLD BY

Henry Lloyd,

At Warehouse No. 5. on the Long-Wharf,

ALSO,

A good Assortment of Anchors, from 3 Quarters of a Hundred to 9 Hundred Weight, choice refined Iron, Pig Iron, Iron Fish-Kettles, Sperma-Ceti Candles, warranted pure, Pepper, Indigo, Brandy, Madeira Wine by the Quarter Cask, or Pipe, &c. &c.

☞ A few Casks of GUN POWDER, and a few Quintals of choice Dun Fish.

TO BE LET,

A SUGAR HOUSE, with all the Utensils, ready to go to Work immediately, at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire. Enquire of William Torrey, at that Place, or of the Printers of this Paper in Boston.

A Negro Girl, about 25 Years of Age, to be Sold (or Let into the Country)—Enquire of the Printers.

(1) *See Parsons Trial, pa. 643. vol. 3. Wilkes's Journal, pa. 487. & 488.*

(5) *Mr. Bollan's Letter, in the Index, under Farmer, Letter, Vol. 1. & 2.*

(2) *Massachusetts Bay. See declaratory Act, pa. 524. & Gov. Pownall, &c. pa. 499. Touching Malcolm, pa. 441. (3) see Stamp Act, pa. 53. Vol. 1. & see speech pa. 493. Vol. 1. (4) Hutchinson. & Bernard. & Hutchinson. & see Life of Grenville, pa. 274. &c. In destroying the Tea, pa. 415, &c. and*

SALEM, June 23, 1774.

In the House of Representatives, June 17, 1774.

THIS House having duly considered, and being deeply affected with the unhappy Differences which have long subsisted and are increasing between Great Britain & the American Colonies, do RESOLVE, that a Meeting of Committees from the several Colonies on this Continent is highly expedient and necessary to consult upon the present State of the Colonies, and the Miseries to which they are and must be reduced by the operation of certain Acts of Parliament respecting America; and to deliberate & determine upon wise and proper Measures to be by them recommended to all the Colonies for the Recovery and Establishment of their just Rights and Liberties Civil and Religious, and the Restoration of Union and Harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies, most ardently desired by all good Men.

Therefore *Resolved*, That the Hon. *James Bowdoin*, Esq; the Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; Mr. *Samuel Adams*, *John Adams*, and *Robert-Treat Paine*, Esquires, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee on the Part of this Province for the Purposes aforesaid, any three of whom to be a Quorum, to meet such Committees of Delegates from the other Colonies, as have been or may be appointed, either by their respective Houses of Burgesses or Representatives, or by Convention, or by the Committees of Correspondence, appointed by the respective Houses of Assembly, to the City of Philadelphia, or any other place that shall be judg'd most suitable by the Committee, on the first Day of September next, and that the Speaker of the House be directed, in a Letter to the Speakers of the Houses of Burgesses or Representatives in the several Colonies, to inform them of the Substance of these Resolves.

In the House of Representatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS this House, taking into Consideration the many Distresses and Difficulties to which the American Colonies, and this Province in particular, are and must be reduced by the Operation of certain late Acts of Parliament, have determined that it is highly expedient that a Committee should be appointed to meet as soon as may be the Committees that are or shall be appointed by the several Colonies on this Continent, to consult together upon the present State of the Colonies, and to deliberate and determine upon wise and proper Measures to be by them recommended to all the Colonies for the Recovery and Establishment of their just Rights and Liberties, Civil and Religious, and the Restoration of that Union and Harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies, most ardently desired by all good Men. And the Honorable *James Bowdoin*, Esq; the Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; Mr. *Samuel Adams*, *John Adams*, and *Robert-Treat Paine*, Esquires, are appointed a Committee on the Part of this Province, for the purposes aforesaid; any three of whom to be a Quorum, to meet such Committees or Delegates from the other Colonies, as have been or may be appointed, either by their respective Houses of Burgesses, or Representatives, or by Convention, or by Committees of Correspondence appointed by the respective Houses of Assembly, in the City of *Philadelphia*, or any other Place that shall be judged most suitable by the joint Committees, on the 1st Day of *September* next. And this House did *Resolve*, that there be paid to said Committee out of the public Treasury, the Sum of *FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS*, to enable them to discharge the important Trust to which they are appointed; they upon their Return to be accountable for the same.—And said Resolve was sent up to the honorable Board for their Concurrence, who accordingly concurred the Resolve of the House, but his Excellency the Governor declined his Consent to the same.——Wherefore this House, would Recommend, and they do accordingly hereby recommend to the several Towns and Districts within this Province, that each Town and District, raise, collect and pay to the Honorable *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; of *Boston*, the Sum of *FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS* by the Fifteenth Day of *August* next, agreeable to a List herewith exhibited,* being each Town's and District's Proportion of said Sum, according to the last Province Tax, to enable them to discharge the important Trust to which they are appointed; they upon their Return to be accountable for the same.

In the House of Representatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS the Towns of Boston *and* Charlestown *are at this Time suffering under the Hand of Power, by the shutting up the Harbour by an armed Force, which in the Opinion of this House is an Invasion of the said Towns, evidently designed to compel the Inhabitants thereof to a Submission to Taxes imposed upon them without their Consent: And whereas it appears to this House that this Attack upon the said Towns for the Purpose aforesaid is an Attack made upon this whole Province and Continent, which threatens the total Destruction of the Liberties of all British Americans:*

It is therefore *RESOLVED*, as the clear Opinion of this House, that the Inhabitants of the said Towns ought to be relieved; and this House do recommend to all, and more especially to the Inhabitants of this Province to afford them speedy and constant Relief in such Way and Manner as shall be most suitable to their Circumstances, till the Sense and Advice of our Sister Colonies shall be known: In full Confidence that they will exhibit Examples of Patience, Fortitude and Perseverance, while they are thus called to endure this Oppression for the Preservation of the Liberties of their Country.

In the House of Representatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS this and his Majesty's other Colonies in North-America have long been struggling under the heavy Hand of Power; and our dutiful Petitions for the Redress of our intollerable Grievances have not only been disregarded and frowned upon, but the Design totally to alter the free Constitutions of Civil Government in British America, and establish arbitrary Government and reduce the Inhabitants to Slavery appears more and more to be fixed and determined. It is therefore strongly recommended by this House to the Inhabitants of the Province that they renounce altogether the Consumption of India Teas, and as far as in them lies discontinue the use of all Goods and Manufactures whatever that shall be imported from the East-Indies and Great-Britain, until the publick Grievances of America shall be radically and totally redressed. And it is also further recommended to all, that they give all possible Encouragement to the Manufactures of America. And it is moreover strongly recommended to the Inhabitants aforesaid, that they use their utmost Endeavours to suppress Pedlars and Petty Chapmen (who are of late become a very great Nuisance) by putting in Execution the good and wholesome Laws of this Province for that Purpose.

[*There were present in the House* 129 *Members, and only* 12 *Dissentients.*]

On Saturday last his Excellency the Governor directed the Secretary to acquaint the two Houses it was his Excellency's Pleasure the General Assembly should be dissolved and to declare the same dissolved accordingly; the Secretary went to the Court House and finding the Door of the Representatives Chamber locked, directed the Messenger to go in and acquaint the Speaker that the Secretary had a Message from his Excellency to the Honorable House, and desired he might be admitted to deliver it; the Messenger returned & said he had acquainted the Speaker therewith, who mentioned it to the House, and their Orders were to keep the Door fast.—Whereupon the following Proclamation was published on the Stairs leading to the Representatives Chamber, in presence of several of the Members of the House, and a great Number of other Persons, and immediately after in Council.

Province of } By the GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION,

For Dissolving the General Court.

WHEREAS the Proceedings of the House of Representatives, in the present Session of the General Court, make it necessary, for his Majesty's Service, that the said General Court should be dissolved.

I have therefore thought fit to dissolve the said General Court, and the same is hereby dissolved accordingly, and the Members thereof are discharged from any further Attendance.

Given under my Hand at Salem, *the 17th Day of June 1774, in the Fourteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign.*

T. GAGE.

By his Excellency's Command,
THO. FLUCKER, Secretary.

GOD Save the KING.

On Thursday the 9th Instant the following ADDRESS of the CORPORATION of HARVARD COLLEGE was presented to his Excellency the Governor, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Corporation of Harvard College wait upon you, to testify our Loyalty to the King, and our Respect to your Excellency, constituted by him the Governor of this Province.

In this high Station your Excellency of course takes the first Chair at the Board of Overseers of the College; a Society early founded by our Fathers from the most generous and enlarged Views; that has happily been productive of the most important Advantages to the civil as well as religious Interest of our Country; that has flourished under the Smiles of former Governors, and which we now beg Leave, in the most dutiful Manner, to recommend to your Excellency's Favour and Patronage.

As it is our Duty, we assure your Excellency, it is equally our Inclination, to employ our best Endeavors that the Students under our Care may be formed to that Piety and Virtue, that just Submission to Government, and Esteem for the Principles and Spirit of the British Constitution, which may render them Ornaments to the Church, and Blessings to the State.

Deeply affected with the Distresses of our Country, we devoutly implore the Blessing of Heaven on your Excellency's Administration, and ardently pray that it may be distinguished and honored by the Supreme Ruler of the World, as an happy Means of removing these Distresses, and restoring mutual Confidence, Tranquility and Joy, to the Parent State and to the Colonies.

His EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

To the Gentlemen of the Corporation of Harvard College,

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Expressions of Loyalty to the King, and Respect to his Representative in this Province, cannot fail to be very pleasing to me, and deserving of my Thanks.

Whilst your Endeavours are used to instruct the Youth committed to your Care, in the Principles of Piety and Virtue, and to form them to a just Submission to Government, we may depend upon seeing the Fathers and Benefactors of a Society so useful, and respectable, have a just Claim to expect from me the same Indulgence that they have experienced under the Administration of any of my Predecessors.

On Saturday last the following ADDRESS from the Merchants and Freeholders of the Town of SALEM, was presented to his Excellency Governor GAGE, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

WE who are Merchants and Freeholders in the Town of Salem beg leave to present you our dutiful Respects on your Appointment to the Government of this Province. The universal Tribute of Thanks and Applause paid you for the Wisdom, Moderation and Regularity of your Conduct in another Command, have justly excited the most just Expectations that this Province will enjoy the happy Fruits of your Benignity.

We are deeply affected with a Sense of our public Calamities; but the Miseries that are now rapidly hastening on our Brethren in the Capital of the Province, greatly excite our Commiseration; and we hope your Excellency will use your Endeavours to prevent a further Accumulation of Evils on that already sorely distressed People.

By shutting up the Port of Boston some imagine that the Course of Trade might be turned hither, and to our Benefit; but Regard, in the Formation of the Harbour, forbids our becoming Rivals in Commerce to that convenient Mart. And were it otherwise, we must be dead to every Idea of Justice—be void of all the Feelings of Humanity—could we indulge such Thoughts to serve our Wealth, & raise our Fortunes on the ruin of our suffering Neighbours. But so far from receiving a Benefit, we are greatly injured by the shutting up the Harbour of Boston, as it deprives us of a Market for much the largest Part of our West India Imports; and those in not a Town in the Province but will feel the ill Effects of it. Permit us then, Sir, to apply to your Clemency and Justice to afford us every Alleviation in your power, and to procure for us every possible Relief from this extensive Mischief.

We account it the greatest Unhappiness that this Province has ever been censured as disloyal to the Kings of Britain—in its Efforts to defend their Territories and enlarge their Dominions—should be the first to feel our Sovereign's severest Displeasure. Our Fathers fled from Oppression, braved every Danger, and here began a Settlement on bare Creation. Almost incredible are the Fatigues and Difficulties they encountered to subdue a dreary Wilderness filled with Savage Beasts, and yet more Savage Men; but by their invincible Resolution they rose superior to them all; and by their astonishing Efforts greatly facilitated the Settlement of the other British Colonies in America. Yet, Sir, we speak it with Grief, the Sons are clouded and ill-favoured for exhibiting Proofs of their inheriting some portion of that Spirit which in their Fathers produced such astonishing Effects.

A happy Union with Great Britain is the Wish of all the Colonies. 'Tis their unspeakable Grief that it has in any Degree been interrupted. We earnestly desire to repair the breach. We ardently pray that Harmony may be restored. And for these Ends, every Measure compatible with the Dignity and Safety of British Subjects we shall gladly adopt.

We assure your Excellency we shall make it our constant Endeavour to preserve the Peace and promote the Welfare of the Province; and hardly we shall be advance the Interest of our Sovereign.

In these Times the Administration of Government must be peculiarly arduous and difficult; but your's we wish may be as easy as the nature of Things will possibly admit, and the Event happy; and that your public Labours may be crowned with the noblest Reward—the voluntary, disinterested Applause of a whole free People. [This Address was signed by 125 Persons.]

His EXCELLENCY's Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I Thank you for the obliging Expressions towards me, contained in your Address, and be assured, it will always afford me singular Pleasure to be of use to the inhabitants of this Town, or any Individuals in the Province.

I feel, as well as you, the Inconveniencies that the Inhabitants must suffer from shutting up the Port of Boston; and should be glad to see a Vessel, or Vessels, in a safe Harbour, I can take no Step towards their relief; I am sorry that the People of that Capital should have given such repeated Provocations to the King and the British Nation, as to force them to take the present Measures in support of their Authority. Great Britain is equally desirous as yourselves, of a happy Union with this, as well as every other Colony, and inheriting the Spirit of her Ancestors, is not less fixed to support her Rights, as the supreme Head of her extended Empire: She strives not to check that Spirit which you say you inherit from your Fathers, but to inculcate that due Obedience to the King in his Parliament, which your Fathers acknowledged.

Salem, June 20, 1774.

Rhode-Island *and* Providence Plantations.

June 15, 1774.

THIS Assembly taking into the most serious Consideration several Acts of the British Parliament, for levying Taxes upon his Majesty's Subjects in America, without their Consent, and particularly an Act lately past for blocking up the Port of Boston, which Act, even upon the Supposition that the People of Boston had justly deserved Punishment, is scarcely to be paralleled in History for the severity of the Vengeance executed upon them; and also considering to what a deplorable State this and the other Colonies are reduced, when by an Act of Parliament in which the Subjects of America have not a single Voice, and without being heard, they may be divested of Property and deprived of Liberty, do upon mature Deliberation Resolve,

I. That it is the Opinion of this Assembly that a firm and inviolable Union of all the Colonies, in Counsels and Measures, is absolutely necessary for the Preservation of their Rights & Liberties, and that, for that Purpose, a Convention of Representatives from all the Colonies ought to be holden in some suitable Place as soon as may be, in Order to consult upon proper Measures to obtain a Repeal of the said Acts, and to establish the Rights and Liberties of the Colonies upon a just and solid Foundation.

II. That the Hon. *Stephen Hopkins*, and the Hon. *Samuel Ward*, Esq'rs. be and they are hereby appointed by this Assembly to represent the People of this Colony in a general Congress of Representatives from the other Colonies, at such Time and Place as shall be agreed upon by the major Part of the Committees appointed or to be appointed by the Colonies in general.

III. That they consult and advise with the Representatives of the other Colonies, who shall meet in such Congress, upon a loyal and dutiful Petition and Remonstrance to be presented to his Majesty, as the united Voice of his faithful Subjects in America, setting forth the Grievances they labour under, and praying his gracious Interposition for their Relief: And that in Case a major Part of the Representatives of all the Colonies shall agree upon such Petition and Remonstrance, they be empowered to sign the same in behalf of this Colony.

IV. That they also consult and advise upon all such reasonable and lawful Measures as may be expedient for the Colonies, in an united Manner, to pursue, in Order to procure a Redress of their Grievances, and to ascertain & establish their Rights & Liberties.

V. That they also endeavor to procure a regular annual Convention of Representatives from all the Colonies to consider of proper Means for the Preservation of the Rights and Liberties of the Colonies.

VI. That the Speaker of the Lower House transmit, as soon as may be, Copies of these Resolutions to the present or late Speakers of the respective Houses of Representatives of all the British Colonies upon the Continent.

* The List will be sent to the Selectmen of the Towns & Districts.

1 Vir. Bd. Washington, Col. Murray—Col. Jones, Maj. Gerrish, David Thatcher, Abijah White, Col. Bacon, Col. Bay, Capt. Hayward, Samuel Field, Barnabas Gr. Freeman, & [illegible] vid. last page 504 & They also recommended a Fast. (B) See Index under Congress Continental. (I) See Index under Donations

v. Sea Act, page 735, Vol. 1, Molass. Act pa. 9. Vol. 2, Port Act pa. 499. Regulation Act, and for administration of Justice, see pa. 509. (K) & (C) See Port Act, pa. 499. (H) Tax on Tea, see Act pa. 735, Vol. 1. Molasses Act, pa. 9, Vol. 2, Port Act, pa. 499. See Index's for Petitions. (N) See Grievances pa. 971, &c. (3) General at New York. (As by Port Act, pa. 499. Royal Act, pa. 509, &c. (L) In destroying Tea, pa. 415. Tarring & Feathering, pa. 441.

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Town of BOSTON, June 17. 1774.

At a legal and very full Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, by adjournment, at Faneuil-Hall, June 17. 1774.

The Hon. JOHN ADAMS, Esq; Moderator.

UPON a motion made, the town again entered into the consideration of that article in the warrant, Viz. "To consider and determine what measures are proper to be taken upon the present exigency of our public affairs, more especially relative to the late edict of a British parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston, and annihilating the trade of this town." and after very serious debates thereon,

VOTED, (with only one dissentient) That the committee of correspondence be enjoined forthwith to write to all the other colonies, acquainting them that we are not idle, that we are deliberating upon the steps to be taken on the present exigencies of our public affairs; that our brethren the landed interest of this province, with an unexampled spirit and unanimity, are entering into a non-consumption agrement; and that we are waiting with anxious expectation for the result of a continental congress, whose meeting we impatiently desire, in whose wisdom and firmness we can confide, and in whose determinations we shall chearfully acquiesce.

Agreable to order, the committee of correspondence laid before the town such letters, as they had received in answer to the circular letters, wrote by them to the several colonies, and also the sea-port towns in this Province since the reception of the Boston Port-Bill; and the same being publicly read,

VOTED, unanimously, That our warmest thanks be transmitted to our brethren on the continent, for that humanity, sympathy and affection with which they have been inspired, and which they have expressed towards this distressed town at this important season.

VOTED, unanimously, That the thanks of this town be, and hereby are, given to the committee of correspondence for their faithfulness, in the discharge of their trust, and that they be desired to continue their vigilance and activity in that service.

Whereas the Overseers of the poor in the town of Boston are a body politic, by law constituted for the reception and distribution of all charitable donations for the use of the poor of said town,

VOTED, That all grants and donations to this town and the poor thereof at this distressing season, be paid and delivered into the hands of said Overseers, and by them appropriated and distributed in concert with the committee lately appointed by this town for the consideration of ways and means of employing the poor.

VOTED, That the town clerk be directed to publish the proceedings of this meeting in the several news papers.

The meeting was then adjourned to Monday the 27th of June, instant.

Attest, WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

BOSTON, *June* 20. 1774.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in Philadelphia *to his Friend in this Town, dated May 31st, 1774.*

"THE Plan of Opposition to the Boston Port-Bill is not yet settled; but the Outlines I think begin to discover themselves pretty plainly, viz. a total suspension of all Trade with Great Britain and the West Indies, and of Exportation of Flax-Seed to Ireland, until the Tea Act and all the Acts of this Year relating to any Part of America, be repealed. All servile Labor and Business by general consent will be laid aside To-Morrow (your fatal 1st of June) and divine Service, I suppose will be held in most, perhaps all Places of Worship in this City.—The Synod of New-York and Philadelphia have appointed a general Fast tho' their District some Day the latter End of June. Virginia is like to be firm. Maryland has already began her Operations. We wait here for the Sense of the other Colonies; we think our Resolves are more genteel, and we hope effectual. [illegible] The Opposition will not be furious, but serious, slow and persevering."——

Extract of another Letter from Philadelphia, *dated June* 2, 1774.

"Yesterday we had a Pause in the Business of this City, and a solemn Pause indeed it was, if we except the Friends. I believe nine tenths of the Citizens shut up their Houses.—The Bells were ring muffled all the day, and the Ships in the Port had their Colours half hoisted."

We hear the patriotic Inhabitants of Philadelphia have generously voted to give the Poor of this Town 1500 Barrels of Flour, 500 Barrels of which, it is said, may be soon expected. [*Spy.*]

Several neighbouring congregational Churches we are told, have set apart Days of Fasting and Prayer on account of the present melancholly aspect of our public Affairs.

It seems now to be the general Sense of the Continent, that a CONGRESS of Deputies from all the American Governments, be held as soon as possible, in order to concert effectual Measures for defeating the despotic Designs of those who are endeavoring our Ruin.

The First of June instant, when the Boston Port-Bill took place, was observed by the Inhabitants of Hartford, in Connecticut, as a Day of Mourning; the Bells toll'd from Morning till Evening; the Town-House was hung with black, and the Edict affixed thereto; the Shops were all shut, and their Windows covered with black, and other Ensigns of Distress.

At a General Council held at Salem last Wednesday, the Hon. *William Brown*, Esq; was appointed a Justice of the Superior Court, in the Room of the Hon. *Nathaniel Ropes*, Esq; deceased.

The 4th Regiment, Studholm Hodgson, Colonel; George Maddison, Lieut. Colonel; James Brooder, Major; also the 43d Regiment, George Cary, Colonel; Gervas Remington, Lieut. Colonel; George Clerk, Major; landed here last Week, and are now encamped in the Common. The 5th, Earl Percy, Colonel; William Meadows, Lieut. Colonel; William Walcot, Major; together with the 38th Regiment, Lord Blany, Colonel; Robert Pigot, Lieut. Colonel; Andrew Bruce, Major; are daily expected to arrive here from Ireland.

The late Town-Meeting was as full and respectable as ever was known: there unanimity and firmness was never exceeded; not one, tho' often called upon, had any Thing to offer in favor of paying for the Tea in compliance with the Boston Port-Bill; all appeared disposed to stand the utmost efforts of tyranny, rather than make a free surrender of the Rights of America.—The Speech made on the State of American Affairs would do Honour to any Assembly.

An Act passed in the late Session of the General Court, for incorporating a Tract of Land in the County of Worcester, known by the Name of Rutland District, into a Town by the Name of *Hutchinson*.

We hear that the General Assembly at Newport are about granting a Sum of Money for the Support of the Poor in this Town.

On the 17th of last Month a vere severe Shock of an Earthquake was felt Cape Nichola Mole.

DIED.] Mr. *Howard*, Caulker.——Mrs. *Goldthwait*, Widow.

At Concord, Mr. *Thomas Cordis*.

Died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Hon. *Benjamin Gerrish*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council, Judge Surrogate of the Admiralty, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and Naval Store-keeper.

☞ *For want of Room we are obliged to omit the Resolves and Proceedings of a Number of Towns in this and the neighbouring Provinces—as likewise several Pieces of Speculation relative to the present alarming State of public Affairs in America—also some Articles of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, &c. &c. &c. which will have a place in some future Paper.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Handasyd Peck

At his Shop in Mercha ts-Row, near the Golden Ball.

All Sorts of Linen Linings, suitable for Beaver, Beaverit, Castor and Felt Hatts, black, blue and green Tabby Linings, Mohair Looping and Bands, Silk ditto, Buttons and Loops newest fashion, sundry sorts of Chain & Shaping for Button Loops, Gold and Silver Buttons and Loops, white and yellow trimming for childrens Hatts, white and yellow Bands and Buckles, Gold and Silver Chain, Brushes, Cards Velures, Bow strings, Looping Needles, Nus skins, Camels-hair, Irons, Verdigrease, Copperas, Logwood, Beaver, Beaverit, Castor and Felt Hatts, Childrens black turn up Hatts, white ditto.—Also, Strouds & Blankets, suitable for the Indian Trade, Powder, Shot, Russia Duck, &c.

N. B. Cash given for Beaver, and all sorts of Furs as usual.

☞ See y^e Margin Page 515

N. B. The Judges of the Inferior Court of Suffolk addressed Gov^r Gage.—also the Inferior Judges, & Justices of the County of Essex.—also about 43 Tradesmen of the inconsiderable Town of Easton.—a very futile thing!

☞ I dont know of any other address, either to Gov^r Gage, or Hutchinson that was made Public, (except what are noted in the Margin Page 515) But what I have in this Volume—vid Index.

Part of which taken by Execution—consisting of Yard-wide, 7-8 and 3 4 Irish Linens, Callicoes, fine Chints, strip'd and flower'd Cotton & Linnens, strip'd Linens, strip'd, flower'd & plain Lawns, flower'd Lawn & Muslin Aprons, a great Variety of Ribbons, plain Modes, Table Linen, Kenting, Linen & Lawn Handkerchiefs, Checks, strip'd Hollands, Bed-Ticks, Thread & Worsted Hose, Castor & Felt Hats, Broad-Cloths, Velveretts, Shalloons, Silver Shoe & Knee Buckles, Stone ditto set in Silver, Silver Watches, a Variety of Hard-Ware, consisting of Pinchbeck and other Metal Shoe & Knee Buckles, Thimbles, Brass Locks, an Assortment of Penknives, Cuttoes, Razors, Scissors, Table Knives and Forks, Sun Rigg, &c. &c. Also a Parcel of choice Indigo.

W. GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.

The Sale will begin at 10 o'Clock and be continued in the Afternoon.

At GOULD's Auction-Office, in Back-Street,

On TUESDAY next, at 10 in the Morning, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A Variety of HOUSE-FURNITURE,

among which are, Desks, Chest of Drawr, Leather-bottom'd and common Chairs, Dining & Tea Tables, Looking-Glasses, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Curtains, China & Stone Ware, Brass Kettles, Andirons, &c. &c. Also a Quantity of Wearing Apparel.

R. GOULD, Auctioneer.

To be Sold by T. & J. FLEET, *in Cornhill*,

A Defence of the New England CHARTERS.

By JER. DUMMER.

Whoever shall take up said Servant and return him to his Master, or give Notice so that he may be had again, shall be entitled to an adequate Reward for his Service, and all necessary Expences paid by EBENEZER BARNARD.

Deerfield, June 9. 1774.

All Persons are hereby forbid concealing or carrying off said Servant, by Sea or Land, as they may depend, whoever they be, if discovered, on having the Law take it's Effect upon them in it's utmost Severity.

The Proprietors of the Township granted to *Samuel Livermore*, Esq; and others, are hereby notified, that their Meeting stands adjourned to Wednesday the 29th Instant, to the House of *Isaac Gleason*, Innholder in *Waltham*, at 10 o'Clock, A.M.

Waltham, June 10. 1774. LEONARD WILLIAMS, Prop'rs Clerk.

Port of SALEM & MARBLEHEAD, June 13. 1774.

Inward-Entries.—*Gray from Cadiz*; *Lewis from St. Lucia*; *Dr Sleuter from Martinico*; *Russell from St. Eustatia*; *Allen from Suranam*; *Atwood & Godfrey from Maryland*; *Higgins from Gulf of St. Lawrence*; *Obrian from Virginia*; *Booth from North Carolina*; *Davis from Barbadoes & St. Eustatia*; *Birdsey and Brooks from New-Haven*; *Bowditch from St. Lucia & Turks-Island*; *Pierson from London*; *Crouch from New-London*; *Northey from St. Lucia*; *Dennis from Dominica*.

Outward bound.—*Ingersoll, Briggs, Giles and Buffington to West-Indies*; *Symonds to Cadiz*; *Chapman & Phelps to Newfoundland*; *Cleaves to Bilboa*; *Silsbee to Jamaica*.

Cleared out.—*Card & Giles for West-Indies*; *Cabot for Quebec*; *Higginson for Newfoundland*; *Blaney for Bilboa*.

q See Port Act, pa. 499 v See Committee, Pa. 1087. ~ See Pa. 498 || See Tea act pa. 735, Vol. I. Port Act, pa. 499. Regulation Act; and for administra.^n of Justice, Pa. 509. * See in Index, under Congress, Continental. § See Index, under Donations.

NEW-LONDON, June 10.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES of the English Colony of CONNECTICUT, *May*, 1774.

THIS house taking into their serious consideration sundry acts of the British parliament, in which their power and right to impose duties and taxes upon his majesty's subjects in the British colonies and plantations in America, for the purpose of raising a revenue, are declared, attempted to be exercised, and in various ways enforced and carried into execution; and especially a very late act in which pains and penalties are inflicted on the capital of a neighbouring province; a precedent justly alarming to every British colony in America; and, which being admitted and established, their lives, liberties and properties, are at the mercy of a tribunal, where innocence may be punished upon the accusation and evidence of wicked men, without defence, and even without knowing its accusers; a precedent calculated to terrify them into silence and submission, whilst they are stripped of their invaluable rights and liberties,—do think it expedient and their duty at this time to renew their claim to the rights, privileges and immunities of freeborn Englishmen, to which they are justly intitled by the laws of nature, by the Royal Grant and Charter of his late Majesty King Charles the Second, and by long and uninterrupted possession—and thereupon do declare and resolve as follows, to wit:

I. IN the first place we do most expressly declare, recognize, and acknowledge his Majesty King GEORGE the third, to be the lawful and rightful King of *Great-Britain*, and all other his dominions and countries, and that it is the indispensible duty of the people of this colony, as being part of his Majesty's dominions, always to bear faithful and true allegiance to his Majesty, and him to defend to the utmost of their power against all attempts upon his person, crown and dignity.

II. THAT the subjects of his Majesty in this colony, ever have had, and of right ought to have and enjoy all the liberties, immunities, and privileges of free and natural-born subjects within any of the dominions of our said King, his heirs and successors, as fully and amply as if they and every of them were born within the realm of England, that they have a property in their own estate, and are to be taxed by their own consent only given in person, or by their representatives, and are not to be disfessed of their liberties and free customs—sentenced or condemned but by lawful judgement of their Peers, and that the said rights and immunities are recognized and confirmed to the inhabitants of this colony by the Royal Grant and Charter aforesaid, and are their undoubted right to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever.

III. THAT the only lawful representatives of the freemen of this colony are the persons they elect to serve as members of the General Assembly thereof.

IV. THAT it is the just right and privilege of his Majesty's liege subjects of this colony to be governed by their General Assembly in the article of taxing and internal police, agreable to the powers and privileges recognized and confirmed in the Royal Charter aforesaid, which they have enjoyed for more than a century past, and have neither forfeited nor surrendered, but the same have been confirmed by the King and Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

V. THAT the erecting new and unusual courts of admiralty and vesting them with extraordinary powers, above and not subject to the controul of the common law courts in this colony, to judge and determine in suits relating to the duties and forfeitures contained in said acts, foreign to the accustomed and established jurisdiction of the former courts of admiralty in America, is in the opinion of this house, highly dangerous to the liberties of his Majesty's American subjects, contrary to the Great Charter of English Liberty, and destructive of one of their most darling rights, that of trial by juries, which is justly esteemed one chief excellence of the British constitution and a principal bulwark of English liberty.

VI. THAT the apprehending and carrying persons beyond the sea, to be tried for any crime alledged to be committed within this colony, or subjecting them to be tried by commissioners, or any court constituted by act of Parliament, or otherways within this colony in a summary way, without a jury, is unconstitutional and subversive of the liberties and rights of the free subjects of this colony.

VII. THAT any harbour or port duly opened and constituted cannot be shut up and discharged, but by an act of the legislature of the province or colony in which such port or harbour is situated, without subverting the rights and liberties, and destroying the property of his Majesty's subjects.

VIII. THAT the late act of Parliament inflicting pains and penalties on the Town of Boston, by blocking up their harbour, is a precedent justly alarming to the British colonies in America, and wholly inconsistent with and subversive of their constitutional rights and liberties.

IX. THAT whenever his Majesty's service shall require the aid of the inhabitants of this colony, the same fix'd principles of loyalty as well as self-preservation, which have hitherto induced us fully to comply with his Majesty's requisitions, together with the deep sense we have of its being our indispensible duty (in the opinion of this house) will ever hold us under the strongest obligations which can be given or desired, most chearfully to grant his Majesty from time to time, our further proportion of men and money for the defence, protection, security and other services of the British American Dominions.

X. THAT we look upon the well-being and greatest security of this colony, to depend (under God) on our connections with Great-Britain, which is ardently wish'd may continue to the latest posterity, and that it is the humble opinion of this house, that the constitution of this colony being understood and practised upon as it has ever since it existed, till very lately, is the surest band of union, confidence and mutual prosperity of our mother-country and us, and the best foundation on which to build the good of the whole, whether considered in a civil, military or mercantile light; and of the truth of this opinion we are the more confident, as it is not founded on speculation only, but has been verified in fact, and by long experience found to produce according to our extent and other circumstances, as many loyal, virtuous, industrious and well governed subjects as any part of his Majesty's Dominions, and as truly zealous and as warmly engaged to promote the best good and real glory of the grand whole which constitutes the British Empire.

XI. THAT it is an indispensible duty which we owe to our King, our Country, Ourselves and our Posterity, by all lawful ways and means in our power, to maintain, defend and preserve these our rights and liberties, and to transmit them entire and inviolate to the latest generations;—and that it is our fixed, determined, and unalterable resolution faithfully to discharge this our duty.

☞ See Another agreement, pa. 536
& of the Provincial Congress, pa. 624, 627
& the Continental Congress, pa. 606, & pa. 691

The Publishers of the Massachusetts-Gazette are requested to insert the following Covenant, viz.

N.B. I believe this is not the covenant sent out by the Boston Committee of Correspondence but I believe it will contain the substance of it—there were different sorts subscribed.—

WE the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the Town of , having taken into our serious Consideration the precarious State of the Liberties of North-America, and more especially the present distress'd Condition of this insulted Province, embarrassed as it is by several Acts of the British Parliament, tending to the entire Subversion of our natural and Charter Rights; among which is the Act for blocking up the Harbour of Boston: and being fully sensible of our indispensible Duty to lay hold on every Means in our Power to preserve and recover the much injur'd Constitution of our Country; and conscious at the same Time of no Alternative between the Horrors of Slavery, or the Carnage and Desolation of a Civil War, but a Suspension of all commercial Intercourse with the Island of Great-Britain; DO, in the Presence of God, solemnly and in a good Faith, covenant and agree with each other.—

1st. That from henceforth we will suspend all commercial Intercourse with the said Island of Great-Britain, until the said Act for blocking up the said Harbour be repeal'd, and a full Restoration of our Charter Rights be obtain'd.—

2dly. That there may be the less Temptation to others to continue in the said, now dangerous Commerce, we do in like Manner solemnly covenant that we will not buy, purchase or consume, in any Manner whatever, any Goods, Wares or Merchandize, which shall arrive in America from Great-Britain aforesaid, from and after the last Day of August next ensuing. And in order as much as in us lies to prevent our being interrupted and defeated in this only peaceable Measure, enter'd into for the Recovery and Preservation of our Rights, we agree to break off all Trade, Commerce and Dealings whatever, with all Persons, who prefering their own private Interest to the Salvation of their now perishing Country, shall still continue to import Goods of Great-Britain, or shall purchase of those who do import.—

3dly. That such Persons may not have it in their Power to impose upon us by any Pretence whatever, we further agree to purchase no Article of Merchandize from them, or any of them, who shall not have sign'd this, or a similar Covenant, or will not produce an Oath, certified by a Magistrate to be by them taken to the following Purpose, viz. I of in the County of do solemnly Swear, that the Goods I have now on hand, and propose for Sale, have not, to the best of my Knowledge, been imported from Great-Britain into any Port of America, since the last Day of August, One thousand seven hundred and seventy four, and that I will not, contrary to the spirit of an Agreement entering into thro' this Province import, or purchase of any Person so importing, any Goods as aforesaid, until the Port, or Harbour of Boston, shall be open'd, and we are fully restor'd to the free Use of our Constitutional & Charter Rights.—

Lastly, We agree, that after this, or a similar Covenant has been offer'd to any Person and they refuse to sign it, or produce the Oath aboveſaid, we will consider them as contumacious Importers, and withdraw all commercial Connections with them, so far as not to purchase of them any Article whatever, and publish their Names to the World.—

Witness our Hands,

June 1774.

× which Gov. Gage proclaim'd against

UMBRILLOES.

Umbrillocs of all sorts for Ladies & Gentlemen; made in the best Manner and to be sold by JOHN CUTLER, at the *Golden Cock*, on Marlborough-Street, Boston.——

ALSO,

Umbrillo Sticks to sell uncovered, old Umbrillocs may be mended and covered at the same Place. All done at a low Rate.

A Parcel of good *common, fine* and *superfine* Philadelphia FLOUR,

and half Barrels, *just arrived.*
Barrels of good SHIP BREAD; Philadelphia IRON, and a few Connecticut Cheeses, to be sold *cheap for Cash*. by

Francis Green,

many Articles of *English Piece* GOODS, at a low Rate.
Glass, Cod and Mackrel Lines and Hangings, Looking-Glasses, &c. &c.

orable JEREMIAH POWELL, Esq; Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the *Massachusetts-Bay*, humbly shew,

cribers, more than five of the
Tract of Land lying in the County of *York*, the Rivers *Great-Ossipee* and *Little Ossipee*, within said, containing the Breadth of all that Space Rivers, and so running Southwesterly from *Saco* Twelve Miles, which same Tract was purchased Sunday, an Indian Sagamore, by *Francis Small*, same Land a long Time, and had a quiet Possession said Petitioners being now in the Possession of ing desirous of being an acting Propriety, accordin that Case made and provided; do request your a Meeting to be held at the House of Mr. *Samuel* in *Scarborough*, in the County of *Cumberland*, day of *August* next, at Ten of the Clock in the on the following Articles, to wit:

ose a Moderator.
ose a Proprietors Clerk.
ose a Committee to transact the prudential Affairs oprietors.
hoose Agents to prosecute and defend Suits in be- id Proprietors.
ree on any Method for raising Money or settling Land, as also to agree on any Method for calling eetings.

Samuel Small,
Samuel Small, Jun.
Samuel March,
Joshua Small,
Benjamin Small,
Nathaniel Milliken,
John Wright,
Nathan Cloyce,
Jabez Small,
Benjamin Mead Lord.

, 1774.

nce of the Massachusetts-Bay.

To SAMUEL MARCH of *Scarborough*, in the County of *Cumberland*, in said Province, Gentleman, one of said Proprietors, Greeting.

In pursuance of the foregoing Application and Request, you are hereby required ce (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) to the ion, that a Meeting of said Proprietors is to be Time and Place, and for the Purposes mentioned -written Petition.

er my Hand and Seal, this 28th Day of *May*, 774. JERE. POWELL, Justice of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid.

28th, 1774.

of the afore-written Warrant to do hereby notify and warn the Proprietors of the , to meet at the Dwelling-House of *Samuel March*, *arborough* aforesaid, on the first Monday of *August* f the Clock in the Forenoon, for the Purposes ned. SAMUEL MARCH.

Publick Notice has been given ors of a Township lying on both Sides *Amarascoggin* he County of *Cumberland*, in the late Province of by the Great and General Court, on the 11th Day 1771, to *David Phippen*, Esq; and others, of the been assessed on the Rights of said Proprietors; h are delinquent in the Payment of said Taxes Said Delinquents are therefore hereby notified, that unless they pay their Taxes to *Seth Hastings* of *Cambridge*, or *Samuel Harrington* of *Waltham*, Collectors of Taxes for said Proprietors, by 3 o'Clock in the Morning of the 29th Day of *June* next, that Rights will be sold (as the Law directs) for the Payment of their Taxes and incidental Charges. The Sale to begin at 8 o'Clock in said Morning, at the Dwelling-House of Capt. *Jonathan Brewer*, Innholder in *Waltham*, and continue by Adjournment (if need be) till the whole be sold. To which Time and Place said Proprietors Meeting stands adjourned.

Braddyll Smith,
Alex. Shepard,
Nathaniel Bridge,
} Committee for Sale.

May 29th, 1774.

SPICES, & a good assortment of HOSIERY, Mens silk Hose, plain, white, rib'd & random, Mens, Womens and Childrens thread and cotton Ditto, Mens, and Womens black, white & colour'd silk Mitts, &c. &c. The smallest Favor of those who will please to favor him with their Custom shall be esteemed and regarded by him.

Frederick Wm. Geyer

Acquaints his Friends and others, That he has removed from the Corner of Wing's Lane to the Store lately improved by Mr. *Ward Nicholas Boylston*, the Door below Messrs *Bethune & Prince*, in Kingstreet, BOSTON: Where he continues selling English, India & Scotch Piece Goods, by Wholesale only, on the lowest Terms for Cash or short Credit.

WANTED, immediately, An easy-going *Saddle-Horse*, to send to the West Indies.—For a suitable one, Ready Money will be given.——Enquire at Store No 14. on the Long Wharf.

TO BE SOLD,

About 100 Acres of Land in Hardwick, in the County of Worcester, with a Dwelling House thereon; also two good Mills in Repair, a Grist-Mill and Saw-Mill, on a fine Stream——Said Land and Mills are in the Westerly Part of said Hardwick, and will be sold cheap for ready Money, or half the Money in Hand, and the other half on good Security. For further Particulars enquire of *Holland Weeks*, now living on the Premises.

The Subscribers to Doctor *Eliot's* TWENTY SERMONS are desired to send to *John Boyle's* in Marlborough-Street for their Books.

✓ See Sea Act, pa. 735 Vol. 1.— Molass. Act, pa. 9. Vol. 2, &c. ✓ See Port Act, pa. 499. × See Indexes under Admiralty Court. ∧ See magna Charta, pa. 79, 1050, vol. 2. ✓ vid. pa. 176. ‖ See List of Grievances, pa. 971, &c. — See Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2.